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Coral Reef Nurseries Company

HOMESTEAD : FLORIDA



“AVOCADOS WITH ANCESTORS”



MAIN OFFICE
AT HOMESTEAD

NURSERIES AND GROVES
AT ROCKDALE

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PRICE LIST

Description of Varieties and Recent Information
Regarding Avocados and Mangos



Development of the Avocado Market

The season including the fall of 1920 and the winter and spring of 1921 brought considerable new information to light regarding the future market for avocados.

The fall crop of both seedling and budded West Indian varieties, in Florida, was the heaviest that has been known. On account of the quantity of fruit on the trees it was in many cases not possible to hold it for favorable market or weather conditions and as a result there was considerable over-shipment to some of the larger markets and more than usual loss through decay in transit. The advantage of icing long-distance shipments was made evident and several ice-carrying packages were tried out with quite satisfactory results. The main point demonstrated was that there is a strong and growing demand for the avocado wherever it has been properly introduced and that every city and town throughout the country will take its quota of the fruit at prices that leave a good margin of profit for the producer. It remains for the avocado growers to see that the fruit is so grown, picked and packed that it will arrive at destination in good condition and to arrange distribution and marketing systems which will place avocados in proper quantities in every consuming center without undue expense accruing through too much re-handling. The concentration of shipments to a few large cities must be broken up or there will be a season of trouble ahead for the producers who follow so short-sighted a policy.

The winter and spring crop of Guatemalans, for the first time, furnished enough fruit to give some idea as to how this new type of avocado will be received by consumers. Dealers who had regularly handled the West Indian varieties were dubious as to the reception that would be accorded the rough-looking, thick-shelled Guatemalans, most of which run considerably smaller in size than the West Indians to which the northern markets are accustomed. The results were exceedingly gratifying to those who were fortunate enough to have Guatemalan fruit for shipment. From January 15th to March 15th prices for first grade fruit when properly handled on open market in New York City ranged from \$30.00 to \$42.00 per standard forty-pound crate. A number of other cities did nearly as well.

Varieties bringing these prices included Lindas packing 24 per crate; Tafts, Atlxiscos, Wagners, Meserves and Taylors packing from 36 to 50 per crate and Collas, Collins and Cooks packing from 54 to 72 per crate.

Shortly after March 15th the prices at seaboard cities sagged very decidedly and investigation brought out the fact that this was due to the receipt of considerable quantities of early West Indian avocados coming in from Colombia. These avocados were far inferior to the Guatemalans in quality but had the effect of overstocking a limited market and bringing down prices. With this condition existing in New York and some of the other large cities, an effort was made to dispose of the late-maturing Collins, McDonald and Winslow fruit in

the smaller cities of the South and it was found that there was a ready market for these avocados, in limited quantities, at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per crate, f. o. b., shipping point.

While the large markets did not discriminate to any great extent as to size, eating quality, or color during the mid-winter season, this was mainly due to the comparatively small quantity of the fruit obtainable and with increased offerings such preferences will undoubtedly appear. Some of the facts brought forth by the season's shipments were these:

With proper handling of their product, growers of winter-maturing avocados may feel assured of very satisfactory returns for a number of years ahead.

The most profitable avocados, for the next few years at least, will be those maturing fruit between January 1st and March 15th.

With increased production the markets are going to pay a premium for large-sized fruit. Sizes from 24 to 45 will probably command top prices.

It is doubtful whether the matter of color will be given much consideration, providing the mature fruit has an inviting appearance. Varieties which take on a dull, decayed appearance when fully ripe will sell at a disadvantage regardless of their quality.

The shipping qualities of the Guatemalans are almost perfect. Fruit in uniced crates carried in excellent condition from Florida to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

A very satisfactory market can be built up throughout the South and Middle West for varieties maturing during the late spring and early summer.

Some Cultural Information

The heavy fall crop of 1920 brought out some important facts relative to the production of avocados as well as their marketing.

Trapp trees and many seedlings so overloaded themselves with fruit that the trees were badly devitalized and suffered severe injury. The resistance of the trees was so lowered that they were more than ordinarily susceptible to damage from red spider and fungous diseases, which in numerous cases brought about serious results. There was heavy loss through the breakage of overloaded branches and still more through the sunburning of limbs, ordinarily shaded but exposed by the weight of the fruit which they carried. A drought throughout the latter part of August caused much dropping from these over-fruited trees while those carrying a normal crop were not seriously affected.

The grower who studied causes and effects throughout this season learned amongst other things that:

It pays to grow a strong, vigorous tree which carries normal crops in preference to a weaker variety which overbears.

Where varieties are grown which have this fault of overloading, careful thinning of the crop during its early stages of growth must be practiced or a severe set-back to the tree will result.

On light or sandy soils surface irrigation and the growing of good cover crops will pay big returns.

Slow-acting organic fertilizers applied regularly in liberal quantities are preferable to quick-acting chemical sources of plant food, both in effect on the trees and fruit.

The damage likely to occur from an infestation of red spider on West Indian avocados is much heavier than is common on citrus trees and should be prevented by timely spraying with lime-sulphur or nicotine solutions.

It is a common and serious mistake to let avocado trees carry a full crop of fruit, or anything approaching a full crop, until after they have attained size and age sufficient to develop their powers of resistance and recuperation.

Selection of Varieties.

General knowledge in regard to the avocado is extending rapidly, and to some extent this likewise holds true with the mango. New varieties are being tried out in large numbers and of these a few will be found of value and will be retained as standards for certain purposes, but the great majority will be found wanting in some essential qualities and their propagation will be dropped. In a fruit industry as new as is the culture of avocados in the United States it is the province and duty of the nurseryman to thoroughly test every promising variety and give his customers the benefit of the information thus gained. But it is likewise his duty to hold his enthusiasms in check until he is certain that they are well-founded and as far as possible protect his customers against the losses which they are likely to sustain through the planting of trees, the merits of which have not been fully proven.

Ten years ago we planted avocado and mango trees of varieties which we would not recommend today and we are undoubtedly planting some varieties today which will not be regularly planted ten years hence. Yet the trees set out ten years ago, which viewed from our present knowledge may be considered inferior varieties, have paid for themselves several times over and are still producing profitable fruit. We will soon top-work them but our only reason for doing so is the fact that we now know of varieties which will bring still better returns. Quite probably within eight or ten years we will top work them again.

The Coral Reef Nurseries Company at the present time owns or controls the largest acreage of avocados of any company or individual in the United States. For ourselves and others associated with us we are rapidly adding to our plantings and our recommendations to our customers are exactly those which we are following out in our own holdings. We will not plant commercially any avocado which we have not tested sufficiently well to demonstrate to our own satisfaction that its culture will be profitable and our recommendations to our customers are on the same basis. Too many avocado varieties have been boomed, and are now being boomed, on the strength of one season's performance and we know of numerous disgusted growers who are top-working groves which have hardly been out long enough to come into bearing, simply because the trees which they planted failed to make good on the promises of first performance.

We are recommending for large commercial plantings the Taft, Linda, Queen, Wagner, Taylor and Waldin avocados and Haden mango, with some reservations as to locality. Closely following these varieties, and for some conditions fully as well adapted, are the Atlixco,

McDonald, Pollock, Trapp and Spinks avocados and the Cambodiana Mango. Of good promise but not fully tried out are Blakeman, Dickinson, Sharpless and Knight avocados. In addition to these we list a number of varieties of both avocados and mangos which are good home-use or special service fruits, many of them even better adapted for such purposes than some of the commercial varieties.

Our trees, with the exception of Guatemalan seedlings, are all field grown and budded. When the buds have made a growth sufficient to warrant their planting in grove form they are dug from the open nursery, re-established in boxes and held under slat protection until they have made and hardened at least two new growths. Then they are ready to be sent out. This process is much slower than that of growing the seedlings in boxes, budding them as soon as they are of size to permit and sending them out when the buds have reached a height of from ten to eighteen inches. We have seen very good trees produced by this latter method and we have seen many that were not good. It is our belief that the slower, more expensive process is worth while or we would not follow it. It is evident, and a source of satisfaction to us, that a great many avocado planters share our preference, for we have not been able to overtake the demand for our trees for a number of years past. We make no effort to compete with quick-grown trees as to prices but are satisfied with a comparison of results.

Grove Plantings.

It is a regular part of the business of our company to plant and maintain groves for those wishing to make such investments but not in position to handle the work themselves. We are prepared to furnish or select the land, clear and prepare it for planting, set the grove and maintain it for any term of years. Estimates will be furnished and correspondence is solicited along these lines.



AVOCADOS

WEST INDIAN TYPE.

WALDIN—Unqualifiedly the best of the late-fall maturing varieties. The trees are exceptionally strong growers, well-shaped and more than ordinarily resistant to cold and fungous diseases. They come into bearing at an early age, are prolific and carry their crops to maturity without serious check to their vegetative growth. The fruit is of fine appearance, bright green in color, medium to large in size, weighing from 1½ to 2 pounds and of good packing shape. The flesh is thick, free from fiber and of fine, rich flavor. Season October 15th to January 15th, with main shipping period between November 15th and December 15th. Adapted for commercial plantings in Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Monroe and Lee counties and in other localities where proximity to bodies of water or other natural features provide protection from severe freezes. We have recommended the Waldin to our customers for the past five years and our faith in the variety has been well justified by the performances of the trees. The exclusive budwood rights to the parent tree are owned by our company. Price \$1.75 per tree.

TRAPP—For many years the standard fall-maturing avocado, but now holding second place to the Waldin. The Trapp is a fairly vigorous grower but is prone to over-bear with resultant damage to the tree. If the fruit is systematically thinned this fault may be overcome. The fruit is oblate to pyriform in shape, dark green in color, one to and one-half pounds in weight and of first-class quality. Season September 15th to December 20th. The Trapp is suitable for planting in the most southerly part of Florida and when given proper cultural attention is a very profitable commercial variety. Price \$1.50 per tree.

POLLOCK—The best of the early maturing West Indian avocados. The trees are vigorous growers but are inclined to bear alternate heavy and light crops. The fruit is dark green in color, pyriform in shape and of exceptionally large size, weighing from two to three-and-one-half pounds. The quality is excellent, the flesh being thick, deep yellow in color, free from fiber and of fine flavor. Season August and September. Price \$1.75 per tree.

GUATEMALAN TYPE

On West Indian Stock

TAFT—A first-class variety for commercial or home-use plantings. The trees are strong growers, taking a good spreading shape without pruning. In close proximity to the coast the Taft is somewhat subject to leaf-scorching which does not occur farther inland. In Florida Taft trees commence bearing the third year after planting and have been good producers, though having the same general ten-

dency of all Guatemalan avocados toward alternate heavy and light crops. Our six year old trees this season carried from three to five crates each. The fruit is of medium size weighing from one to one and one-half pounds, deep green in color, pyriform shape, with thick, tough peel. Quality high, the flesh being thick, smooth and of fine flavor, with small, tight seed. Season February and March. Price \$2.50 each.

TAYLOR—One of the most planted commercial varieties in Florida. A vigorous grower of rather tall, upright form. An early and prolific bearer and above the average in cold resistance. The fruit is pyriform in shape, weighing from 12 to 18 ounces, dark green in color, with thick, shell-like peel. Flesh light yellow, free from fiber and of fair quality. Season January 15th to March 15th. Price \$2.50 each.

WAGNER—A variety closely related to Taylor in parentage and somewhat similar in character of tree growth and fruit. A very prolific bearer sometimes requiring thinning to prevent an over crop. The fruit is round to slightly oblong in shape, dark green in color weighing from 12 to 20 ounces. Hard gourd-like peel, somewhat roughened. Seed small and tight in cavity. Quality, good. Season February and March. We introduced the Wagner in Florida and have never been able to fully supply the demand for trees as it is one of the most difficult varieties to propagate on account of the character of the budwood. Price \$3.00 each.

LINDA—Introduced in California direct from Guatemala by E. E. Knight and fruited by us in Florida for the past three seasons. Linda has shown itself well adapted to Florida conditions and we do not hesitate to recommend the variety as one of the best. The trees are strong growers and good bearers. On account of the large size of the fruit some care must be taken to thin out over-loaded limbs to prevent breakage. The fruit is very large, weighing from two to three and one-half pounds, with thick heavy peel, bronze-red in color when fully mature. Flesh free from fiber, smooth in texture and of the very best flavor. Season February and March. Linda avocados packing 24 to the crate, shipped from Medora Grove in February sold on open market in New York City at \$20.00 per dozen. Price of trees, \$3.00 each.

QUEEN—Another of Mr. Knight's introductions of high merit. The trees are vigorous, well-shaped and good bearers, though not fruiting at so early an age as Linda. The fruit is of medium to large size, thick-skinned, dark red in color when mature, and of oblong or obovate shape. Quality first class. Season February 15th to April 1. Price \$3.00 each.

SPINKS—Ranked in California as one of the five best varieties. A strong grower and heavy bearer, requiring thinning of the fruit to avoid an over crop. The fruit is pyriform in shape, medium to large in size, dark purple in color. Quality good. Season December 15th to February 1st. Price \$2.50 each.

ATLIXCO—A very rapid grower and early bearer. Unless properly pruned the trees are likely to make rank growths and take a somewhat straggling form. A heavy bearer on alternate years. The fruit

is of medium size, oval or oblong in shape, with smooth leathery peel and of very handsome mahogany red color when fully mature. The flesh is thick, buttery and of splendid flavor. The Atlixco has been one of the most popular avocados we have shipped to northern markets. Season February and March. Price \$2.50 each.

McDONALD—A strong growing, medium-sized tree, very cold resistant. Bears alternate heavy and light crops. Fruit is of fine quality, free from fibre and of high flavor. Medium size, weighing from 12 to 22 ounces, round in shape, dark mahogany color when mature, with thick, rough shell. Season March 15th to June 1st. The McDonald is the best late spring avocado we have fruited so far and should have a place in every home-use grove and commercial planting where continuous shipments are desired. Price \$2.50 each.

FUERTE—A Guatemalan-Mexican hybrid which has found great favor with growers in California and some parts of Florida. The trees are vigorous, very resistant to cold, bear at an early age and carry heavy crops. The fruit is of the very best quality, running higher in fat than any of the pure Guatemalan varieties. Its shape is oblong, not very well adapted for standard packs. Color green, skin thick and leathery. Size medium and rather variable, the fruit ranging in weight from 12 to 24 ounces. Both the tree and its fruit are more than ordinarily susceptible to scab and thorough spraying is necessary to insure perfect fruit. On the lower East Coast the Fuerte has shown a tendency toward uneven ripening, portions of the fruit becoming soft and edible while other parts remain hard. This trouble has not been observed in California, nor has it been so far reported from plantings of this variety in middle Florida and on account of its hardness and the fine quality of its fruit the Fuerte seems well adapted for these sections. Season of maturity January 1st to April 15th. Price \$2.50 each.

SHARPLESS—In California this avocado is ranked as one of the best Guatemalans, being one of the five selected as standard varieties by the Avocado Association of that state. It has been planted to only a limited extent in Florida and its comparative merits here have not been fully determined. The trees are good growers, well-shaped, with fine, healthy foliage. The fruit is medium to large in size weighing from one to one-and-one-half pounds, and of elongated pyriform shape. Color deep purple. Shell thick and woody. Quality and flavor excellent. Season of maturity in Florida probably from May 1st to July 15th. Sharpless trees in our test groves at Rockdale and Homestead have set heavy crops this season. Price \$3.00 each.

DICKINSON—This is another of the five California standard varieties. Young trees at Medora Grove fruited during the past season and are again carrying crops this year. The Dickinson is apparently well adapted to Florida conditions for the trees are vigorous, healthy growers of an unusually dense habit. The fruit is of medium size weighing from 12 to 16 ounces, with very rough, corrugated shell, thick and woody. Color dark purple to almost blue-black, very distinctive in appearance. The flesh is light yellow in color, free from fiber and of fine flavor. Season February 15th to April 15th. Price \$3.00 each.

BLAKEMAN—A strong, rapid grower, needing some pruning when young to insure a good spreading shape. An early and prolific bearer. The fruit is pyriform to obovate in shape, and from medium to quite large in size depending upon the quantity carried on the tree. Dark green in color. Shell thick and woody, only slightly roughened. Flesh thick, deep yellow in color, free from fiber and of good flavor. Season December 15th to February 1st. Price \$3.00 each.

SOLANO—A fall-maturing variety adapted for planting farther north than avocados of the West Indian type can be safely grown. The trees are of a low, sprawling habit of growth, fairly vigorous and cold resistant, bearing alternate heavy and light crops. The fruit is dark green in color, oval in form, with smooth leathery skin and of very handsome appearance. Size 14 to 24 ounces. Flesh thick, cream yellow in color, very smooth and buttery and of good flavor. Seed small and tight in cavity. Season October 15th to December 1st. Price \$2.50 each.

MESERVE—A strong-growing, well-shaped tree producing fruit of first-class quality. The Meserve is slow in coming into bearing and carries light crops when young. The fruit is of medium to large size weighing from 14 to 24 ounces, round to obovate in shape, dark green in color, with rough, thick shell. The flesh is free from fiber and of fine flavor. A difficult variety to propagate by budding. Season February 15th to April 1st. Price \$3.00 each.

KNIGHT—An introduction from Guatemala into California which seems well adapted to Florida conditions. The trees are vigorous and healthy but their bearing habits have not been fully proven. The fruit is of medium size, dark green in color, with thick rough shell. Quality good. The first crop on young trees ripened in December but the regular season of maturity for full-bearing trees will probably be a month or so later. Price \$3.00 each.

PERFECTO—A fall-maturing Guatemalan. The trees are strong, upright growers of rather dense habit and very cold resistant, bearing heavy crops on alternate years. The fruit is medium to large in size, oval to pyriform in shape, dark green in color with thick leathery peel slightly roughened. The flesh is light yellow in color, rather low in oil, but of good flavor. Season October 15th to December 1st. A good home-use avocado for middle Florida. Price \$2.50 each.

GRANDE—A hardy, large-fruited variety, maturing from December 1st to January 15th. The trees are exceptionally strong growers and bear more regularly than most of the Guatemalans. The fruit weighs from 18 to 26 ounces, is oblong in shape and of dark purple color when mature. Shell thick and leathery and of fairly smooth exterior. The flesh is light yellow in color, smooth and of fair quality. A variety whose season of maturity fits in between the late-fall West Indians and the early-winter Guatemalans. Price \$2.50 each.

COLLINS—A Guatemalan of Florida origin. The trees grow to good size and shape and are prolific alternate bearers. The fruit is of comparatively small size and rough appearance but of fine flavor. Dark green in color and pyriform in shape. Season February 15th to May 1st. Price \$2.50 each.

VERDE—An early winter Guatemalan maturing its fruit from Dec. 15th to February 1st. A fairly vigorous grower and good bearer. The fruit is medium in size, dark green in color and pyriform in shape. Flesh firm, smooth and of good flavor. Price \$2.50 each.

WINSLOW—A good home-use or late spring market variety. The trees are strong growers, taking a broad, spreading shape that gives large bearing capacity. Our Winslows have carried from fair to heavy crops each season for the past six years and have held fruit in good condition as late as August 1st. The fruit is of medium size, weighing from 12 to 18 ounces, dark green in color, with smooth, thick shell. The flesh is light yellow in color, free from fiber and of fair quality. Season April 15th to July 1st. Price \$2.50 each.

ROLFS—A promising variety the merits of which have not as yet been fully determined. The original tree grown in the grove of Professor P. H. Rolfs at Buena Vista, Florida, was a seedling of Winslow, probably a hybrid between that variety and one of the West Indian race. It fruited heavily during the season of 1919 and matured its fruits from late November to January 1st. The fruit is almost identical with Winslow in appearance but considerably larger in size, weighing from 20 to 36 ounces. The seed is small for so large a fruit, flesh thick, buttery and of excellent flavor. The original tree was damaged when Professor Rolfs' grove was cut up into town lots and the real value of the variety will be determined by the character of trees propagated from the original. We have a number of trees top-worked with cions received directly from Professor Rolfs but these have not yet fruited and we cannot recommend the variety to our customers for more than a trial in limited numbers. Price \$3.00 each.

POPENOE INTRODUCTIONS—We are growing trees of the entire list introduced direct from Guatemala by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Explorer for the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry and have fruited several of them. These varieties represent the result of very careful research throughout the entire avocado producing district of Guatemala and, some of them at least, will undoubtedly prove valuable for commercial planting in California and Florida. The Bureau of Plant Industry has fruited several of the Popenoe introductions and has released them for general distribution. Others will be released in the same manner from time to time. We are prepared to furnish limited numbers of such varieties as have been sanctioned by the Bureau but at present can give them only our tentative recommendation. Price \$3.00 each.

MEXICAN TYPE

On West Indian Stock.

SAN SEBASTIAN—The most vigorous growing avocado which we have propagated. The trees are inclined to be light bearers when young. Fruit medium size, 10 to 14 ounces in weight, dark purple in color. Skin somewhat thicker than most Mexican varieties. Quality good. Season July and August. Price \$3.00 each.

NORTHROP—A small-fruited variety which has been a very prolific bearer with us. The trees are good growers of a dense, somewhat bushy type and are very cold resistant. The fruit is blue-black in color when mature, with thin skin and small seed. Flesh of good quality, occasional specimens showing slight fiber. Season July 15th to September 15th. A good avocado for home use in localities too far north for the Guatemalan or West Indian types to be safely grown. Price \$3.00 each.

PUEBLA—Listed by some authorities as a Mexican-Guatemalan hybrid but considered by Popenoe to be straight Mexican. The trees are vigorous and hardy and have grown well in Florida. The fruit is small to medium in size with smooth skin, deep maroon in color when mature. The flesh is smooth, free from fiber and of excellent quality. Season September to December. The Puebla is one of the five California standard varieties and is one of the best for planting in Middle Florida. Price \$3.00.

GUATEMALAN AND MEXICAN VARIETIES ..

On Guatemalan or Mexican Stock.

We can supply a limited number of the best varieties of each type budded on Guatemalan or Mexican stocks, which gives added security against loss by cold. Price \$4.00 each.

GUATEMALAN SEEDLINGS

These plants are grown from the seed of Guatemalan avocados fruited in Florida, in grove plantings with both West Indians and Mexicans. It has been the experience so far that the seedlings from fruits thus produced will, in a large proportion of cases, be natural crosses between the two types. Already several very valuable varieties have originated in this manner and it is our belief that the avocados which will eventually be selected as the standards for Florida will come from seedlings of this type. Every avocado grower should have at least a few such trees coming on under close observation. The plants of this kind which we furnish are grown from seed from the best Guatemalan varieties which we have fruited. Price \$1.50 each.



MANGOS

HADEN—The best commercial variety of the East Indian type. The trees are strong growers and more regular bearers than most budded mangos. The fruit is large in size and very handsome in appearance, the color varying from deep yellow with reddish tinge to bright crimson. The flesh is practically free from fiber and of fine flavor. Season July and early August. Price \$2.00 each.

MULGOBA—One of the earliest importations of the Department of Agriculture from India. The trees are fast growing and take a fine symmetrical shape which makes them valuable for shade and ornamental purposes. The fruit is medium to large in size, deep cream yellow in color shading to crimson where exposed to the sun. The flesh is rich, fiberless and in flavor is not excelled by any other mango. The Mulgoba bears occasional heavy crops with usually two or three light crops intervening and on this account only we do not recommend it for planting on a large commercial scale. As to appearance of both tree and fruit and as to quality of the latter we do not believe that Florida produces anything that will equal the Mulgoba mango. Price \$2.50 each.

CAMBODIANA—This mango is of the Chinese type and has been a regular bearer in our groves. The trees grow well and will stand more cold than those of the East Indian type. The fruit is oblong in shape, flattened laterally, of medium size with thin tender skin, light yellow in color. The flesh is free from fiber and of good quality. Season late June and July. Price \$2.50 each.

SUNDERSHA—The largest fruited and latest-maturing of the better class of mangos. The trees are not as symmetrical growers as some of the other East Indians but are quite regular bearers. The fruit is elongated in shape, reddish yellow or salmon pink in color when mature, nearly free of fiber and of fair quality. Before fully ripe these mangos are a splendid pie fruit. Somewhat troubled with fungous diseases and should be well sprayed. Season August and September. Price \$2.50 each

AMINI—A small mango of fine flavor, free from fiber and beautifully colored when mature. The trees usually bear alternate heavy and light crops. Season late June and July. Price \$2.50 each.

GORDON—Fruit above the average in size, with very little fiber. The flesh is of good flavor slightly acid and very spicy. Preferred by many to the sweeter mangos. The trees bear regular but rather light crops. Price \$2.50 each.

TOTOFARI—Somewhat like Sandersha but smaller in size and of better quality. A good grower and fair bearer. Price \$2.50 each.

AMERI—A large peculiarly shaped mango of good quality. The fruit is round in cross-section and much elongated, tapering to blunt round point. Dark green in color shading to dark red or purple when mature. Fruit grown on the outside branches is often very handsome. Trees are vigorous but do not grow to large size. Price \$2.50 each.

Terms of Business.

TERMS, CASH with order if the trees are for immediate shipment. On orders booked in advance, 25 per cent at time of placing order with balance when stock is ready to be shipped.

On orders for 20 or more trees a reduction of 10% from list price of single trees will be made and on orders for 100 or more trees this reduction will be 15%. On orders for less than three trees (our standard shipping package) an additional charge of from 50c to \$1.00 will be made to cover special crating.

On trees shipped by freight in carload lots, without crating, an allowance of 15c per tree from quantity price will be made, and the same allowance applies to trees taken, uncrated, at our nurseries.

GUARANTEE—All stock is guaranteed to be well grown, strong and healthy, true to name, properly packed and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guaranty is limited in amount to original invoice price of the trees.

CLAIMS—If by chance errors should occur, claim should be made within ten days after receipt of the trees.



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